

PLATFORM.

Following is the preamble and platform adopted by the Democratic convention:

Preamble.

We, the representatives of Democracy of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our belief in and pledge our loyalty to the principles of the party. We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening throughout the country. The various investigations have traced great political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched election and preyed upon a defenseless public through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

The conscience of the nation is now aroused to free the government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations; it must become again a people's government and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

"Shall the people rule?" is the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion.

Labor and Injunctions.

The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given the bench a long line of distinguished judges, who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise false issues respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect of the courts.

It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people create, and if the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty and property. If judicial processes may be abused we should guard against these abuses.

Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States senate in 1896, but which a Republican congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempt in Federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Questions of judicial practices have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which the injunctions would not issue in non-industrial disputes were involved.

The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgment of the rights of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

We favor the eight-hour day on all government work.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by congress, as far as the Federal jurisdiction extends, or a general employers' liability act covering injury to body or loss of life of employees.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, represented separately in the president's cabinet, which department should include the subject of mines and mining.

Tariff.

We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now offered by the Republican party in tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question; but these people cannot safely entrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican party. We call attention to the significant fact that the promised relief was postponed until after the coming election, an election to succeed in which the Republicans must have that same support from the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff, as it has always heretofore received from them; and to the further fact that during years of uninterrupted power no such action whatever has been taken by the Republican congress to correct the admittedly existing tariff injustices.

We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed on the free list, and material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessities of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, and graduate reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

Existing duties have given to the manufacturers of paper a shelter behind which they have organized combinations to raise the price of pulp and paper, thus imposing a tax upon the spread of knowledge.

We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on pulp, print paper, lum-

ber, timber and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list.

Officeholders.

Coincident with the enormous increase in expenditures have come an addition to the number of officeholders. During the past year 23,734 were added, costing \$16,156,000, and in the past six years of the Republican administration the total number of new offices created, aside from any commissions, has been 99,319, entailing an additional expenditure of nearly \$70,000,000, as against only 10,279 new offices created under the Cleveland

and McKinley administrations, which involved an expenditure of only \$5,000,000. We denounce this great and growing increase in the number of office holders as not only unnecessary and wasteful, but as clearly indicating a deliberate purpose on the part of the administration to keep the Republican party in power at public expense, thus increasing the number of its retainers and dependents. Such procedure we declare to be no less dangerous and corrupt than the open purchase of votes at the polls.

Railroads.

We assert the right of congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce and the right of each state to exercise just as complete a control over commerce within its borders.

We demand such enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as may be necessary to enable it to protect persons and places from indiscriminate and extortion, and to compel the railroads to perform their duties as common carriers.

We favor the efficient supervision and state regulation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the physical valuation of the railroads by the interstate commerce commission, such valuation to take into consideration the original cost of construction and all elements of value that will render the valuation made fair and just.

We favor such legislation as will prohibit the railroads from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers with legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid that reduction that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service or do injustice to legitimate investments.

We heartily approve the laws prohibiting the pass and rebate, and we favor any further necessary legislation to restrain, correct and prevent such abuses.

The Rights of States.

Believing, with Jefferson, in "the support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-Republican tendencies," and in "the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad, we are opposed to the centralization implied in the suggestions now frequently made, that the powers of the general government should be extended by executive and legislative action and by judicial construction. There is no twilight zone between the nation and the state in which the exploiting interests can take refuge from both and it is as necessary that the Federal government shall exercise the powers delegated to it as it is that the state governments shall use the authority reserved to them, but we insist that the Federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to, and not substituted for state remedies.

Economy of Administration.

The Republican congress, in the session just ended, has made appropriations amounting to \$1,008,000, exceeding the total expenditures of the last fiscal year by \$90,000,000, and leaving a deficit of more than \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year. We denounce the needless waste of the people's money, which has resulted in this appalling increase, as a shameful violation of all prudent conditions of government, as no less than a crime against the millions of workingmen and women from whose earnings the great proportion of these colossal sums must be extorted, through excessive tariff exactions and other indirect methods. It is not surprising that in the face of this shocking record the Republican platform contains no reference to economical administration or promise thereof in the future. We demand that a stop be put to this frightful extravagance and insist upon the strictest economy in every department consistent with frugal and efficient administration.

Waterways.

Water furnishes the cheapest means of transportation, and the national government having the control of navigable waters, should improve them to their fullest capacity. We earnestly favor the immediate adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for improving every water course in the Union, which is justified by the by the needs of commerce, and to secure that end we favor, when practicable, the connection of the great lakes with the navigable rivers and with the gulf, through the Mississippi, and the navigable rivers with each other, and the rivers, bays and sounds of our coasts with each other by artificial canals, with a view to perfecting a system of inland waterways, to be navigated by vessels of standard draught.

We favor the co-ordination of the various services of the government

connected with waterways in one service for the purpose of aiding in their completion of such a system of inland waterways, and we favor the creation of a fund ample for continuous work, which shall be conducted under the direction of a commission of experts to be authorized by law.

Trusts.

As to the trusts a private monopoly is indefensible, and intolerable, and we favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies we specify three: First, a law preventing a duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system, which will, without abridging the right of each state to create corporations, or its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits making it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a Federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much

as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals, the license to protect the public from watered stocks and to prohibit the control by such corporation of more than 50 per cent, a law compelling such licensed corporations to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of transportation.

Other Matters Favored.

The platform further pledges the party to the enactment of a law to regulate the rates and services of telegraph and telephone companies doing an interstate business to the protection of all American citizens in all parts of the world lawfully entitled to such protection; demands full and regular territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico; favors the application of the United States land and homestead laws to Hawaii; favors Federal aid for building post roads; favors application of a plan of strict reciprocity with other nations in the matter of foreign patents, and treatment of inventors; favors a generous pension policy, advocates the establishment of a national bureau of public health on lines not interfering with state health boards; favors further extension of agricultural education and experiment stations and bids a welcome to Oklahoma.

Arizona and New Mexico.

The national Democratic party has for the last sixteen years labored for admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states of the Federal Union, and recognizing that such possess every qualification to successfully maintain separate state governments, we favor the immediate admission of these territories as separate states.

Arbitrary Power of Speaker.

The house of representatives was designed by the fathers of the constitution to be the popular branch of our government responsive to the public will.

The house of representatives, as controlled in recent years by the Republican party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body, responsive of the will of a majority of its members, but has come under the absolute domination of the speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations and powers of legislation.

Denver, July 13.—Following are additional platform planks.

Popular Election of Senators.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people and regard this reform as the gateway to other national reforms.

Income Tax.

We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate incomes to the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the Federal government.

Merchant Marine.

We believe in the up-building of the American and merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people, and without bounties from the public treasury.

Panama Canal.

We believe the Panama canal will prove of great value to our country, and favor its speedy completion.

Conclusion.

The Democratic party stands for Democracy. The Republican party has drawn to itself all that is aristocratic and plutocratic. The Democratic party is the champion of civil rights, and opportunities to all; the Republican party is the party of privilege and private monopoly. The Democratic party listens to the voice of the whole people and gauges progress by the prosperity and advancement of the average man; the Republican party is subservient to the comparatively few, who are the beneficiaries of governmental favoritism. We invite the co-operation of all regardless of previous political affiliation or past differences who desire to preserve a government of the people by the people, and for the people, and who favor such an administration of the government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward

commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society.

Brooks Chosen Chairman.

As soon as the Texas delegation arrived it went to the New Albany hotel, its headquarters, and held a caucus.

The caucus elected James I. Storey of Lockhart chairman and J. C. McNeains of Dallas secretary, and agreed to submit the following nominations to the convention.

Credentials Committee—Judge Sam R. Scott of Waco.

Permanent Organization—A. W. Houston of San Antonio.

Rules and Order of Business—C. A. Nugent of Montgomery county.

Platform and Resolutions—Judge M. M. Brooks of Dallas.

To Notify Nominee for Presidency—Judge Rice Macey of Sherman.

To Notify Nominee for Vice Presidency—Col. A. J. Baker of San Angelo.

For National Committeeman from Texas—R. M. Johnston of Houston.

In expressing his thanks for the nomination given him Judge Brooks referred in feeling terms to Senator Bailey. Th. Gainesville man, he said, was the one to fight here the battle for pure Democracy.

"Not only is he an ornament to Texas," continued Judge Brooks, "but he is an ornament to the world, for the great God can look at him and say well done, for he is the noblest work of God, an honest man. He is the peer of any man. His intellectual endowments have fitted him for any position. Therefore, to have his place has its pathetic side and adds an onus to the work that I must do. I realize my utter inability to measure up to him, but what I lack in ability I will make up in fealty to his cause."

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

We, the democrats of New Mexico in delegate convention assembled at Roswell, again renew our pledge of allegiance to those fundamental principles of democracy as originally enunciated by our first great leader Thomas Jefferson, chief among which is contained in the maxim, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none." We believe this maxim, rightly applied, is capable of solving all the great questions which are now agitating the minds of the American people—the reform of the tariff, the suppression of the trusts, the regulation of the railroads and the attitude of our government towards imperialism.

We recognize that the democracy of the United States has today many tried and trusted leaders, signs of whom would worthily fill the office of chief magistrate of this great nation, but we cannot fail to recognize the further fact that there is one democratic leader, who, above all others, has identified himself with all the reforms now demanded by our party and who has endeavored himself to every level in democratic principles and whose very name of itself constitutes a platform upon which the democracy of this nation could well stand in the coming campaign—in other words we believe the nomination of William Jennings Bryan by the democratic convention at Denver is demanded by every consideration of a political principle and party policy.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the delegates to be selected by this convention to represent the democracy of New Mexico at the Democratic National Convention to be held at Denver on July 15th, 1908, be and they hereby are instructed to vote for William Jennings Bryan as the candidate of our party for the Presidency of the United States, as long as his name is before the convention.

Public office is a public trust and no man is worthy of any office, either elective or appointive, who does not appreciate the obligation he is under, not alone to his party, but to the whole people, whom he serves, to faithfully and impartially discharge all his official duties, and we condemn the Republican party of this territory for its disregard of this principle, for its maladministration, corruption and ring rule, expect for that brief period of time, which one chief executive of the territory was endeavoring to adhere to carry out some of the principles of government we advocate and endorse and whose efforts resulted in his removal from office by a Republican president.

We call the attention of the executive and judicial departments, and of the people of this territory, generally to the many open, shameful and defiant frauds and violations of our election laws that have disgraced our public elections in this territory in the past, and notably at the last general election. It was conclusively proved by legal and competent evidence and was not denied, that in the coal camps of Colfax county the polls were established by the order of the commissioners of the said county on the private lands of the respective companies owning and operating coal mines; that the managers of said companies arbitrarily refused to allow any democrats to be present at the polls in said coal camps on election day; that in some of said coal camps, democratic challengers were subjected to indignities and forcibly ejected from said camps by deputy sheriffs acting under instructions from the managers of said companies; that the ballot boxes were stuffed and the registration and poll books were padded and hundreds of foreigners were compelled to vote the Republican ticket under threats of discharge. We call attention to the fact that these arbitrary acts have been

continuously practiced in Colfax county for the past eight years until they have ripened into an established system.

The undisputed record of the County Valencia in election matters for the past quarter of a century has been a stigma and a reproach upon the fair name of New Mexico. It is a proven and established fact and it is not even required that the voters should go to the polls in that county, but the officers of the election board cast the ballots for all the absentees, while in some instances the registration lists are copied into the poll books in strict alphabetical order. At the last election in this county and in Torrance county Republican ballots were substituted in place of democratic ballots actually cast, and in one precinct, in the latter county the judges of election openly refused to permit any democratic ballots to be cast.

The foregoing instances are but a few of the many open and defiant violations of our election laws and it is humiliating to be compelled to acknowledge that with the single exception of Mr. Frank W. Clancy, District Attorney of the Second Judicial District, no action has ever been taken by any republican official, National or Territorial, to stop these abuses or to punish the offenders.

We demand, and if entrusted with the power, we pledge ourselves to a strict enforcement of the election laws by the courts and the prosecuting officers.

We are heartily in favor of the nomination of all party candidates by a direct vote of the people at primary elections held for that purpose under the sanction of the law and hereby pledge our representatives in the next legislature to work and vote for such a law.

We believe that all county officers should be paid fixed salaries, instead of fees or commissions, for all services required of them by the government.

We condemn the policy of the Federal government in prohibiting the free grazing of livestock in the forest reserves of the territory, as unwarranted and arbitrary; such policy tends to injure and destroy the interests of many small livestock raisers and may create a monopoly of that industry by the very few wealthy owners of sheep and cattle. The conservation of our timber in such reserves and the wise regulation of its use in order to prevent its waste and destruction, is a commendable economic measure, but the free use of the lands in such reserves for the grazing of live stock under suitable regulations does not in any manner interfere with the proper care and protection of the timber growing therein and we pledge the best effort of our candidate for delegate to congress to secure the removal of pasture charges.

We recognize that, under an act of congress, the Inter-State Commerce commission has complete jurisdiction to regulate rates to be charged by common carriers doing business in New Mexico. We charge that in numerous instances such rates are not only excessive and exorbitant, but grossly unjust, and are imposed through discrimination. We therefore favor the creation of a commission by legislative enactment whose duty it shall be to investigate the facilities furnished, rates and discriminations, and where injustice is being done by any citizen or community present such grievances to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for adjustment. The Commission so to be created should be composed of persons identified with the principal commercial and industrial interests of the territory and funds should be provided so that every citizen or locality may obtain just treatment from common carriers at public expense.

We favor and demand the admission of New Mexico into the Union as a State. For about twelve years the President and both houses of congress of the United States have been dominated by the Republican party and during all that time the people of New Mexico have been begging and praying for statehood. All our appeals have been in vain. We therefore charge that all deliberations of the National Republican party in favor of statehood for New Mexico are not sincere, but made for the purpose of influencing territorial elections, and we respectfully express it as our profound conviction that New Mexico will never obtain statehood except at the hands of a National Democratic administration.

Baby Morphine Fiends.

are made by all soothing syrups and baby medicines that contain opium and narcotics. McGee's Baby Elixir contains no injurious or narcotic drugs of any kind. A sure and safe cure for disordered stomachs, bowels and fretfulness—splendid for teething infants. Sold by the Eddy Drug Co.

Faithful Rural Mail Carrier.

With the unique record of not having missed a day from his route, except the holidays granted by the government, Howard M. Weaver of Waynesboro, Pa., rural mail carrier No. 3, has completed his third year in the service. Weaver was among the original force of carriers, who began their duties Feb. 1, 1905, and is the only one who remains. During the quarter ending Dec. 30 last Mr. Weaver handled 17,848 pieces of mail, or three times as many as in his first quarter. Mr. Weaver enjoys his daily ride through the March district and has made many firm friends there. There is rarely a party or a dinner in that section that he does not attend, and there is frequently waiting for him on cold days a cup of hot coffee.